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DEBATE IN THE SENATE:

RECAPTURE OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.

ander the constitution, would, in my judgment, have a the purposes for which it was designed, if it had rly construed and faithfully executed. And, although to its force by public attention back from the contemplation of a spurious philanthropy, and more spurious morality, to the allegiance which all owe and all good citizens acknowledge to the con-

In entering into a common compact, the zeveral States of the Union solemnly covenanted with each other to restore fu-gitives from justice and from service, and these provisions are

section, relating to fugitives from justice, is as follows: "A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime."

The third subdivision of the same section, relating to fugi-

rily, upon proper evidence; and in neither case, nor in one more than the other, is he to be put upon trial in the State to which he has fied, nor can "Congress do more than to provide that he shall be "delivered up." The theory of the compact is, that the fugitive will be justly dealt with in the jurisdiction to which he is returned. It was assented to in this confiding spirit, and I have yet to learn that the practice is otherwise. And if we was distrust their sense of justice on otherwise. And if we may distrust their sense of justice on the one hand, and therefore violate the constitution, they may with far greater propriety distrust ours on the other; and thus, having the sanction of that instrument, for a just and necessary provision of the fundamental law a system of conflict and violence will be substituted.

and aroused to the addees which have been practiced in their name, under the garb of benevolence and superior sanctity; and, to the end that it may be seen how the question has been viewed by courts and judges of the highest character in the free States, and what are our constitutional obligations, I shall append to these remarks brief extracts from the opinions of Chancellor Walworth and Justices Nelson, McLean, and

Story upon the subject.
In the Supreme Court of New York, in the matter of Jack, a colored man, charged as a fugitive, Mr. Justice Nelson, then a justice of that court, in speaking of the clause of the constitution requiring the restoration of fugitives, said: "It is peremptory and unqualified that he 'shall be delired up upon the claim of the party to whom such service

ered up upon the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.'
"The right of the owner to reclaim the fugitive in the State to which he has fled has been yielded to him by the States. Without this provision, it would have been competent for them to have wholly denied such claim, or to have qualified it

"All this power they have parted with, and the owner now has not only an unqualified right to the possession, but he has the guaranty of the constitution in respect to it."

In the same matter, in the court for the correction of errors

In the same matter, in the court for the correction of errors, Chancellor Walworth says:

"Independent, however, of any legislation on the subject, either by the individual States or by Congress, if the person whose services are claimed is in fact a fugitive from servitude under the laws of another State, the constitutional provision is imperative that he shall be delivered up to his master upon claim made; and any State officer or private citizen, who owes allegiance to the United States and has taken the usual oath to support the constitution thereof, earnot, without incurring the support the constitution thereof, cannot, without incurring the moral guilt of perjury, do any act to deprive the master of his right of recapture, when there is no real doubt that the person whose services are claimed is in fact the slave of the claimant."

In the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Prigg vs. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Mr. Justice Story

"The clause was of the last importance to the safety and security of the Southern States; and could not have been surrendered by them without endangering their whole property in slaves. The clause was secondingly adopted into the constitution by the unanimous consent of the framers of it—a proof at once of its intrinsic and practical necessity.

"How, then, are we to interpret the language of the clause? The true answer is, in such a manner as consistently with the words shall fully and completely effectuate the whole objects of it. If, by one mode of interpretation, the right must become shadowy and unsubstantial, and without any remedial power adequate to the end, and by another mode it will attain its just end and secure its manifest purpose; it would seem upon principles of reasoning absolutely irresistible that the latter ought to prevail. No court of justice can be authorized so to construe any clause of the constitution as to defeat its obvious ends, when another construction, equally accordant with the words and sense thereof, will enforce and protect them.

"The clause manifestly contemplates the existence of a positive, unqualified right on the part of the owner of the slave,

words and sense thereof, will enforce and protect them.

"The clause manifestly contemplates the existence of a positive, unqualified right on the part of the owner of the slave, which no State brw can in any way qualify, regulate, control, or restrain. The slave is not to be discharged from service or labor in consequence of any State law or regulation. Now, certainly, without indulging in any nicety of criticism upon words, it may fairly and reasonably be said that any State law or State regulation which interrupts, limits, delays, or post-pones the right of the owner to the immediate possession of the slave, and the immediate command of his service and labor, operates, pro tanto, a discharge of the slave therefrom."

In the same case Mr. Justice McLean says:

"Without adverting to other conflicting views and interests."

"Without adverting to other conflicting views and interests of the States represented in the General Convention, the subject of slavery was then, as it is now, a most delicate and absorbing consideration. In some of the States it was considered an evil, and a strong opposition to it, in all its forms, was felt and expressed. In others it was viewed as a cherished right, incorporated into the social compact, and sacredly guarded by law.

THE PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

Resolved, That Mr. Palmer have leave to

my objections to its passage. I do not mean to strike at this resolution only, but to endeavor to embrace the whole question of supplying members of Congress with books. I think this a proper occasion on which to try the whole question of this abuse, which commenced seventeen years ago, and which has been increasing to an enormous extent from that time up to the present. In the resolution before us, I believe, is comprised all the enormities and abuses of the system; both in the thing itself, the purchase of the books, and the manner of doing it. It is therefore my wish to try the whole system upon it, and it is my intention to endeavor to get the Senate to consider that they are voting upon the whole system when and I apprehend that after seventeen years' experience, and after having seen every evil that was foretold by those who oplegislation, than in multiplying penal enactments by trees. The passage of a bill with suitable provisions will ach good, but its discussion here, going out as it will to ople of the States, will do much more; for it will turn attention back from the contemplation of a spurious thing to do put to pass these resolutions for books to members, as they are presented. I shall move, at the conclusion of my remarks, for the indefinite postponement of this resolution. If that fails, I shall then offer, by way of giving point to this last effort to resist the sbuse, several definite motions to recommit with instructions upon certain points, for the pur-pose of making opposition in the most specific manner pos-sible to the several abuses which grow out of this whole busi-

was first called to it by the Senator from North Carolina, (Mr. Mangum,) who I am sorry to see is not here; for, although he supported this resolution originally, yet I think, when it is brought forward in the shape of trying the question of the whole abuse on this subject, that he will in 1832, and so were you, sir, (addressing the Chair.) act was then passed for the printing of a documentary h ry of the American revolution. I was an attending me at the time, but I knew nothing of the passage of that act, and stated it in my place, and you yourself stated the same thing, I think. (Mr. King nodded assent.) But I am very certain that a Senator, now no longer among us, but who was always attentive to the business of the Senate, great or small bed no knowledge of it.—I mean Mr. Calhoun. He was always attentive to the business of the Senate, great or small, had no knowledge of it—I mean Mr. Calhoun. He, you, and I had all stated that in our places. The first knowledge that I had of such an act being passed at all, was a year after it was done. I was walking one day—a hot one—in the shady Capitol grounds with the Senator from North Carolina alluded to, when he told me of the passage of that act, and of the enormities which might result from it. That was the first I know of it. We then leaded into it and sive that it was computed that the work to be done under i would cost a million and a half of dollars. It then began to expenditure from a million and a half of dellars to about half million; and that was considered a great point gained—a nillion saved. Amongst other things to be published in this documentary history of the American revolution, besi-es every thing that could be collected in the States, and from individuals, were Hansard's Debates in the British Parliament, for a period of about twenty years—from the time of the for a period of about twenty years—from the time of the stamp act, in 1764, to the conclusion of the debates on the treaty of peace, in 1784—during all which time the subject of the American revolution was the prominent topic of discussion. Those debates, as far as America was the subject, were to be reprinted as a part of our documentary history. That was one of the enormities. I was at the time in favor of stopping the work, and, if there were any damages fairly secondary to those who had undertaken it naving such daaccruing to those who had undertaken it, paying such da-nages, and being done with the business. It was defended in the ground of contract, and of vested rights. on the ground of contract, and of vested rights.

Now, Mr. President, paying a little attention to the de-bates in the House of Representatives, a day or two ago, I

found this passage :

"Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, moved to strike out the fol-

lowing clause, viz:

"To enable the Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay for one hundred and two copies of the eighth volume of the American Archives, to be delivered to members of the twenty-sixth Congress, at sixteen dollars and eighty-three cents per volume, one thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents."

"He wished to know why this Congress were called upon to pay for books for members of the twenty-sixth Congress. It has been nearly ten years since this Congress expired. Some of the members have died, and others have changed their places of residence, and the Clerk would not be able to find them. Make the appropriation, and the result will be the greater number of the books will be left in the folding-room, and the Doorkeeper, or somebody else, will sell them.

"Mr. Baylx said that if the appropriation should be strickenout, it would gratify no one more than himself. But, as he understood the matter, these books were ordered by a law of the land, and by a law providing for their publication.

"Mr. Jones understood that the contract was made with Messra. Clarke and Force for the publication. If it could be repealed he should be glad; but, as he remarked, the contract was now in existence, and the books were published under it.

"Mr. Brown said that his objection was not so much to the printing and paying for the books as to the difficulty of delivering them. More than fifty members of the twenty-sixth Congress are in their graves, and others have changed their residences. The question was, to whom shall the books be delivered?

"Messra Scherce and Swerreer made a few remarks,"

"Mr. Baxtx said that if the appropriation should be tricken out, it would gratify no one more than himself. But, as he understood the matter, these books were ordered by a law of the land, and by a law providing for their publication.
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things you can burn off with fire, or cut out with a knife; but this sit-fast cannot be god rid of in that way. It sticks ed persons in this city, that in the vast orders which been given fer books, and in the immense sums which

There is not a book seen in the case, and for the very go reason that they are not in existence. There was a limited number at first, and these have all been exhausted; but out of this limited supply, Congress, it seems, may vote as many as it pleases to new members; the receipt is signed for the

1834, the sums of \$20,000, \$40,000, \$42,960, \$5,100. In 1835, the sums of \$6,600, \$40,000, \$10,860. In 1836, In 1839, \$5,602.

Its enormity was such as to enable the opposing members to bring it to a halt. They broke up the trade for a while—for

In 1847, the sums of \$72,205 and of \$45,000. In 1848, the sums of \$8,000, of \$16,250, of \$24,327, and of \$4,270.

ness—the appropriations made by the two Houses of Con-gress: but there is another branch of it still to be explored—

Many of these appropriations were to put the new mem-bers on an equality with the old ones; that is to say, it was giving them the same amount for coming in at the last mowhich have been put in the hands of him who has been here

rassed with this contract of Clarke & Force, Mr. Clarke has House, whom we all know, Mr. Clarke. Being an officer of the House, he was therefore somewhat under the control and in the power of the House. The contract with him was per to be delegated; it was a contract with him, an officer of the House, and an educated man, to do a work which required House, and an educated man, to do a work which required head and education. He was to collect the matter proposed to be published. It was a personal trust, and not negotiable and assignable. He has assigned, and gone out of it, and Mr. Rives, who has succeeded him, pretends to nothing but the workman, whose business it is to make money out of his contract. That is all he pretends, and he prints the manufacture of the state of the nuscript as furnished to him. The whole idea on which the ontract was made is lost and gone. The leading partner in the contract has left it. He quits it, and yet we must stick to it. Such is the argument, and such the practice, and such the abuse of this book buying business. The greater part of this Documentary History is yet to come. At first there was no limitation upon time or quantity. Both was unlimited. We got a limit upon the quantity, so as not to unlimited. We got a limit upon the quantity, so as not to exceed so many volumes; but there is no limit upon time, and periodically Congress is called upon for about \$25,000 to and periodically Congress is called upon for about \$25,000 to
pay for a new bound volume, and some one or two thousand
dollars to buy volumes not in existence, to give to dead men!
I repeat: these items now produced by me are only those
belonging to that class of appropriations which are acted upon
by both Houses of Congress, and which are to be found upon
the general statute book. There is another large abuse which has grown up, and which is much more dangerous than those going through both Houses, because the books are bought almost without form, by a mere resolve, and paid for out of the contingent fund. I have not had time to look into it, but I think I may venture to say, that since the time this abuse be-gan—commencing with the Documentary History, which was to cost a million and a half, and which we have got limited to half a million of dollars, and which we are called upon for money to pay every two or three years, and which may con-tinue until we are all dead, and still go on without limitation

show what has happened in consequence of having this shallow compilation to go by. Sir, it nearly brought us to the verge of a war with Great Britain, and all by following the blind guide which he had selected—following a false and shallow book, which we had bought, and then took for the compendium of all knowledge. These are strong words, but no stronger than the truth admits, or justice requires; and I mean to prove what I say. Mr. Greenhow had taken it into his head to deny the line of Utrecht beyond the Lake of the British Ministers had relied upon; and to keep up his own side of the argument he suppressed all that Gallatin said and the British Ministers, admitted about the treaty of Utrecht. The British Ministers, admitted about the treaty of Utrecht. The British Government, in the restitution, agreeably to the Wales Island, which was then believed to be in 55° north.

fixed at the 49th parallel of latitude, from the Lake of the Woods to the Pacific ocean, he then brought it forward to ish ministers, Mr. President, are well informed; they are able, treaty of Nootka Sound. All this was communicated to Mr. Clay, who was in the Department of State, in which Mr. which purports to give the negotiations on the subject of the northwestern boundary between the United States and

of Representatives subsequently, Vol. 5, No. 199, Executive Documents. In his letter to Mr. Clay, November 16, 1826, "The pending negotiations, and the researches they render necessary, do not permit me to communicate more than a brief account of what it seems most important for you to know. "

I had but little to add to the arguments used by Mr. Rush in support of the right of the United States to the territory in question. "

I pointed out the discovery, ritory in question. " I pointed out the discovery, Gray's harbor, now improperly called Whitby's, north of the Columbia river, by Captain Gray; referred to the line established in pursuance of the treaty of Utrecht, and made a short recapitulation of the whole."

Here the line of Utrecht is brought directly to the notice of the British commissioners, and the next point is, what did they say to it? Mr. Gallatin tells what they said, and that d at page 14 of the same document, and in the same

"As, at the time of concluding the Nootka convention Louisiana did belong to Spain, and she made no exception to the provisions of that convention, on any proposed boundaries of that province having been established by former treaties with Great Britain, or of right extending to the Pacific with Great Britain, or of right extending to the Pacific ocean, the United States cannot claim any territory on that ocean, as owners of Louisiana, either as a natural extension of its boundaries westwardly, or as implied from the designation of the boundary line, (the 49th parallel of latitude,) settled between Canada and Louisiana on the one part, and the British possessions of Hudson's Bay on the other part, by the commissioners appointed in pursuance of the treaty of Utrecht.

"This convention of Nootka must be considered generally as having become an international law, at least for the

This was the answer of the British ministers and avoiding—admitting the establishment of the line of Utrecht, but pleading that it was superseded by the Nootka Sound convention. I do not stop to give Mr. Gallatin's an-Utrecht, but pleading that it was superseded by the Nootka Sound convention. Ido not stop to give Mr. Gallatin's answer to that plea. That is not the point. The point now is, that Mr. Gallatin presented this line to the British commissioners as a part of the United States title up to 49—for no one went higher at that time—and that the British ministers admitted it. The point, presently, will be that Mr. Greenhow suppressed both this urging and admitting the line, and after that his reason for such a suppression. We go on with the proofs. On the 25th day of November, page 16 of the same document, Mr. Gallatin writes to Mr. Clay thus:

the proofs. On the 25th day of November, page 16 of the same document, Mr. Gallatin writes to Mr. Clay thus:

"The boundary line agreed upon by the commissioners appointed in pursuance of the treaty of Utrecht, (the 49th parallel of latitude,) though falling short of what might be claimed by the United States, was offered by them, and must, at all events, be binding on Great Britain. That line was indefinite. It had already been confirmed to the Stony mountains; there was no reason why it should not be continued as far as the claims of both parties extended."

This what is most in the letters of Mr. Gallatin to Mr. This is what is seen in the 'letters of Mr. Gallatin to Mr.

Clay—the line of the treaty of Utrecht four times mentioned by him, and the British answer to it. But there is still a

by him, and the British answer to it. But there is still a more formal paper to be produced—"the statement" and "the counter statement" of the respective negotiators.

There was then drawn up on the part of the British ministers a statement of the British title, which was annexed to the protocol of the sixth conference, and consisted of nine pages, and is found at page 52 of the document. At the same time there was a counter statement, showing the United States title, drawn up by Mr. Gallatin, which consisted of eleven pages, and is seen at page 62 of the document; and in this counter statement Mr. Gallatin brought forward the whole claim of the United States, and rested it, among other points, upon the treaty of Utrecht. Now, Mr. Greenhow, in the appendix to this book, gives the entire British statement, and omits Mr. Gallatin's. He gives the British "statement" at page 446, extending to page 455, word for word, as it appage 446, extending to page 455, word for word, as it appears published in the document which I hold in my hand. In a note to page 446 Mr. Greenhow says:

"This statement, published with the documents accompanying President Adams's message to Congress, of December 12, 1827, is here inserted in full, chiefly because reference is frequently made to it in the preceding history, in which its numerous misstatements are exposed and refuted. See page 347 of the history, (his, Greenhow's, history,) and other pages to which reference is made by note."

These are the reasons given for omitting Mr. Gallatin's tatement of the title of the United States: "too much inreased the bulk of his volume." Now, Mr. Gallatin's nter statement was only eleven pages, and that was to much to put in. The British statement was nine pages, and that was not too much. The volume itself was nearly 500 handling the book-could only have been found out by at, or handling the book—could only have been found out by looking at the figures on the margins of the pages. Besides, the American people might have pardoned Mr. Greenhow for sparing his own exposures and detections of the British "mis-statements," as he smartly calls them, and of which he gives note at the bottom of page 446, and accepted Mr. Gallatin's reply, in the shape of his "counter statement," to all the errors of the British "statement." The country would probably have pardoned him for such a substitution, but he could not pardon himself for so doing; and so he emitted Gallahe give the British statement of nine pages, and leave out Mr. Gallatin's eleven pages? Can it be that it was for the reareason from the one he gives. Mr. Greenhow had under-

quarter, namely, Canada pursuance of the treaty of commissioners appointed in pursuance of the treaty of commissioners appointed in pursuance of the treaty of the coast of Labrador to a certain point north of Lake Superior, those limits were fixed according to certain metes and bounds, and from that point the line of demarcation was agreed to extend indefinitely due west, along the 49th parallel of north latitude. It was in conformity with that arrange-that the United States did claim that parallel as the that the United States did claim that parallel as the extend; that is to say, as far as the Pacific ocean."

the existence of that line; and did not feel called upon to stultily himself in the face of the public by producing Gallatin to contradict him. But he does not content himself with leaving out what shows the line; he inserts an argument against it. At page 436 of his book he has three pages of argument against this line, under this imposing caption:

"Showing that the 49th parallel of latitude was not selected as the line of separation between the French and the British territories in North America, by commissaries appointed agreeably to the treaty of Utrecht."

At page 281 he again denies it in these words

What there is no evidence which can be admitted as estab-ishing the fact that a line running along the 49th parallel of latitude, or any other line, was ever adopted, or even proposed, by those commissaries, or by their Governments, as the limit of any part of the French possessions on the north, and of the British Hudson's Bay Territories on the south." And he puts that into italics, by way of giving em

phasis to the contradiction. And at page 282 he seems to be perfectly satisfied with himself for putting an end to a "belief" which had been "hitherto" (id est, until his book appeared) entertained "without suspicion" in the United States, and even "formed the basis of most important treaties." It was his design that it should form the basis of most treaties. no more treaties; so he contradicted, suppressed Mr. Gallatin's averment, and the British admission, and pushed up to

averment, and the British admission, and pushed up to fifty-four forty.

Mr. President, on a former occasion, when the state of our negotiations with Great Britain in relation to Oregon were the subject of much and serious discussion, I brought forward these facts—the main fact of the line of Utrecht—for the purpose of checking or arresting the furious passion which then broke out for 54° 40′. I adduced the line of Utrecht as fixing the line between the United States and Great Britain. While I was doing this, and actually extricating the Administration was doing this, and actually extricating the Administration was doing tale, and actually extricating the Administration and the Democratic party from the perilous condition into which they had been run, I was blackguarded every day in the "organ" in this city—the organ calling itself Democratic—sometimes editorially, sometimes by Mr. Greenhow, under his own name. I was blackguarded, vilified, contradictional and a last identificated. ed, and at last ridiculed and pitied, by the organ and its backer, for mentioning the line of the treaty of Utrecht; and I have no doubt that nearly the whole of the Democratic party, which at that time put faith in the organ, fully believed that there was no such line as that of Utrecht—that Mr. Greenhow had eclipsed all American and British negotiators, and that "fifty-four forty or fight" was the duty of every Democrat who was not a British traitor. I was literally cried down, nd Mr. Greenhow cried up until he rode upon the clouds. saving the country from "inevitable war with Great Bri-fain." It was the first time, perhaps, in which a member of a party, saving the party and the country from an absurd war, was assailed by the organ of the party, even justly, and much less falsely and wickedly. But, with the help of others, we succeeded. The danger was averted. The true line of 49°, which we had offered Great Britain for forty years, was established; and now we see, from the exhibit I

part of Hamlet left out; for he gives us Gallatin's correspondence with the omission of the correspondence of Gallatin. What is the consequence 'Why, sir, out of that book grew all the disputes about 54° 40'. That book was the father of the 54° 40' movement, which brought us to the verge of a war with Great Britain.

the daugher of Chillkoff, who had brought him in down very great number of the bills of the company; the value pended upon the gains or losses of the trade. By his knowledge and influence he happened to render the Empero favorable to the company, that he rejected all the representations which were addressed to him against it, confirms formally in 1799, and granted to it great privileges."

for the purpose of seeing what it is, and how it came before us. I do not see the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Mangum) present who called up this resolution, and I must therefore call the attention of the Senate to it in his absence.

This is it : [Here Mr. BENTON read the resolution.]

That is the resolution. In the first place it is for "Mr. end of the feast of the noblemen and gentry, a couple of cen-turies back, and who was welcomed because he was a travelfrom the east, I apprehend that we are all sufficiently ac-quainted with the gentleman. I believe that this gentleman has been as faithful in his attendance on this chamber for a number of years past as the average of the members of this body, [a laugh;] and that were he to put in a claim for eight dollars a day, he could make out as good a claim as most of us, so far as punctual attendance would carry it. For my part, I am sufficiently acquainted with the gentleman, from that description, without requiring the resolution to insert "Aaron H." before his name of Palmer.

Well, now, the resolution asks leave to withdraw a certain

that description, without requiring the resolution to insert "Aaron H." before his name of Palmer.

Well, now, the resolution asks leave to withdraw a certain paper, and permission to take out a copy-right, and to print. Leave to withdraw is very proper in this case. [A laugh.] Yes, sir, I would give him leave. Let him take away this paper by all means. But we are to allow him to have a copy-right, and to print at his own expense. Sir, do we grant copy-right? What could be meant by such a thing? Why, it would be authorizing people to print their own works out of their own funds; that is all; and that is exactly what we are required to do for Mr. Palmer. [A laugh.] Then it is called a "document," with the title of it given at length. "A document!" Well! in the olden times a document was an official paper, emanating from the executive or some of the departments. But here is Mr. A. H. Palmer's description of the "Maritime countries of the East," and so forth, which grows up to the dignity of a document. And how has it got to be a document? I suppose Mr. Palmer made a deposite of it somewhere, say the Department of State, and then got it back again, and that it has undergone a process of filtration, which has made it, from a common paper, a "document." This "document," after having been spun and wove by Mr. Palmer, not out of his own bowale, like the spider's web, but out of other people's brains and books, was carried to the Department of State and asked house room. There are a great many good men in this world, and many of them have been Secretaries of State. Many things have been carried and left there, and kindly cared for. The bantling is left, and when it is wanted, he who put it there knows where to find it. As the boys say in the street, the fox is the finder; and in this case, I presume there was a deposite of this paper with the Secretary of State, and that Aaron H. was the finder. [Great laughter.] And then he gets some good-natured members of Congress, as well as among other classes of mon—to move a res

believe, of the present document, named in this resolution.

That is about its history, as I guess it. I have not taken the years, was established; and now we see, from the exhibit I have made this day, that all the danger we then ran came from a book, fraudulently false, for which we paid \$3,750 to give ourselves thirty copies of it each. I say we; for, though I fought against it, and refused to touch the book, yet its purchase was the act of the body of which I am a member, and therefore we did it.

This is some of our experience in buying hornbooks for our Senatorial instruction. Mr. Greenhow gives a history of Mr. Gallatin's correspondence. He gives you all this in half a page, which cost Gallatin near eighty pages, being the largest instance I have ever known of the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out; for he gives us Gallatin's correspondence with the omission of the correspondence of Gallatin. What is the consequence' Why, sir, out of that book grew all the disputes about 54° 40'. That book was the father of the 54° 40' movement, which brought us to the verge of a war prehend that they will not look at this in order to decide what branch of trade they can explore. They will not wait until the book is printed by order of Congress and then distributed, to find ou! where to explore any branch of trade. I have read, during the last quarter of a century, a great deal of our merchants and navigators, of their enterprise, of their courage, of their success in carrying on business, whether at one pole or the other; on the placid seas, upon the land, or amidst the tumbling mountains of pular ice, prepared. "This statement, published with the documents accompanying President Adams's message to Congress, of December 12, 1827, is here inserted in full, chiefly because reference is frequently made to it in the preceding history, in which its numerous misstatements are exposed and refated. See page 347 of the history, (his, Greenhow's, history,) and other pages to which reference is made by note."

Thus the British statement of title is given entire; and this is the reason given for it, because it is frequently referred to by him, (Greenhow,) and its misstatements exposed and refuted by him, (Greenhow,) and its misstatements exposed and refuted by him, (the aforesaid Greenhow.) Now let us see what he did with Mr. Gallatin's "counter statement," in which some might suppose the British misstatements might have been found out.

Now for the American "counter statement." Here it is, at page 348 of the book, and compressed into about half's page 348 of the book, and compressed into about half's page 348 of the book, and compressed into about half's page 348 of the book, and compressed into about half's page 348 of the book, and compressed into about half's page 348 of the book pages as the book contains, small leaves, with the columns of a common newspaper. Here it is, [showing it on the first brown money in the purchasing of books. Yes, sir, the money which we paid for that book was the father of the 54° 40' movement. After all, he does not tell how 54° 40' originated the British to the British has telled by him, (Greenhow,) and its misstatements exposed and refuted by him, (Greenhow,) Now let us see what he did with Mr. Gallatin's "counter statement," in which correspondence of Mr. Adams, who was Minister to St. Petersburgh above thirty years ago; and I must here say, once for all, that whatever duties I may have to perform in the last century, and the black emperor of Hayti, for the first of the father of the first of the father of the first of the father of the fat